

2001 ANNUAL HOSPITAL UTILIZATION AND SERVICES REPORT

APPENDIX A - DEFINITIONS

Admissions: Number of patients, excluding newborns, accepted for inpatient service during the reporting period. Because of internal transfers, hospital admissions may be greater than total facility admissions.

Alcoholism/Chemical Dependency Outpatient Services: Hospital services for the medical care and/or rehabilitative treatment of outpatients for whom the primary diagnosis is alcoholism or other chemical dependency.

Ambulatory Surgical Services: Scheduled surgical services provided to patients who do not remain in the hospital overnight. The surgery may be performed in operating suites also used for inpatient surgery, specially designated surgical suites for ambulatory surgery, or procedure rooms within an ambulatory care facility.

Average Daily Census (ADC): Average number of inpatients, excluding newborns, receiving care each day during the reporting period. Derived by dividing the number of inpatient days by the number of days in the reporting period.

Average Length of Stay (ALOS): Average stay of inpatients during the reporting period. Derived by dividing the number of discharge days by the number of discharges.

Bassinets: Number of newborn infant bassinets set up and staffed for use at the end of the reporting period. Bassinets are not included in the bed total and do not include isolets or neonatal intensive care units, which are included under beds.

Beds: Number of beds, cribs, and pediatric and neonatal bassinets regularly maintained (set up and staffed for use) for inpatients during the reporting period; does not include bassinets for normal newborn infants.

Births: Total number of infants born in the hospital and accepted for service in a newborn infant bassinet during the reporting period; excludes stillbirths. Births do not include infants transferred from other institutions and are excluded from the admission and discharge figures.

Burn Care Unit: Provides care to severely burned patients that is of a more intensive nature than the usual acute nursing care provided in the medical and surgical units. Beds must be set up and staffed in a unit specifically designated for this purpose.

Cardiac Catheterization Laboratory: Facility for special diagnostic and therapeutic procedures necessary for the care of patients with cardiac conditions. Available procedures must include, but need not be limited to, introduction of a catheter into the interior of the heart by way of a vein or artery or by direct needle puncture.

Census: The actual number of inpatients receiving care on any given day during the reporting period; does not include newborns.

CT Scanner: Computed tomographic scanner for head and/or whole body scans.

Discharge Days: Sum of the Length of Stay (LOS) of those discharged during reporting period.

Emergency Department: Organized hospital facility for the provision of unscheduled outpatient services to patients whose conditions require immediate care. Must be staffed 24 hours a day.

Inpatient Days: Number of adult and pediatric days of care, excluding newborn days of care, rendered during the entire reporting period.

Intensive Care Unit (cardiac care only): Provides patient care of a more specialized nature than the usual medical and surgical care, on the basis of physicians' orders and approved nursing care plans. The unit is staffed with specially trained nursing personnel and contains monitoring and specialized support or treatment equipment for patients who, because of heart seizures, open-heart surgery, or other life threatening conditions, require intensified, comprehensive observation and care. May include myocardial infarction, pulmonary care, and heart transplant units. Beds must be set up and staffed in a unit or units specifically designated for this purpose.

Intensive Care Unit (mixed or other): Provides nursing care to adult and/or pediatric patients of a more intensive nature than the usual medical, surgical, pediatric, and/or psychiatric care on the basis of physicians' orders and approved nursing care plans. Included are medical-surgical acute, pediatric, and psychiatric (isolation) units. These units are staffed with specially trained nursing personnel and contain monitoring and specialized support equipment for patients who, because of shock, trauma, or life-threatening conditions, require intensified, comprehensive observation and care. These units may also include cardiac care when such services are not provided in a distinct cardiac care unit.

Megavoltage Radiation Therapy: The use of specialized equipment in the supervoltage and megavoltage (above one million volts) ranges for deep therapy treatment of cancer. This would include cobalt units, linear accelerators with or without electron beam therapy capability, betatrons, and Van de Graff machines.

Neonatal Intensive Care Unit: Provides care to newborn infants of a more intensive nature than the usual nursing care provided in newborn acute care units, on the basis of physicians' orders and approved nursing care plans. Beds must be set up and staffed in a unit specifically designated for this purpose.

Obstetrics Unit: Provides care to mothers following delivery, on the basis of physicians' orders and approved nursing care plans. Beds must be set up and staffed in a unit specifically designated for this purpose.

Occupancy: Ratio of total inpatient days to total bed days in the reporting period. Bed days are the number of licensed beds times the number of days in the period, adjusted for changes in the number of beds during the period.

Open-Heart Surgery Facility: The equipment and staff necessary to perform open-heart surgery.

Organ Transplant: The necessary staff and equipment to perform the surgical removal of a viable human organ, other than the kidney, from either of living donor or a deceased person immediately after death, and the surgical grafting of the organ to the suitably evaluated and prepared patient.

Organized Outpatient Department: Organized hospital services (or clinics) for the provision of nonemergency medical and/or dental services for ambulatory patients.

Outpatient Visits: Visits by patients who are not lodged in the hospital while receiving medical, dental, or other services. A visit consists of one or more occasions of service. Each test, examination, treatment, or procedure rendered to an outpatient counts as one occasion of service.

Pediatric Inpatient Unit: Provides acute care to pediatric patients on the basis of physicians' orders and approved nursing care plans. Beds must be set up and staffed in a unit specifically designated for this purpose.

Physical Therapy Services: Services and use of facilities prescribed by physicians and administered by or under the direction of a qualified physical therapist.

Psychiatric Inpatient Unit: Provides acute care to emotionally disturbed patients, including patients admitted for diagnosis and those admitted for treatment of psychiatric problems, on the basis of physicians' orders and approved nursing care plans. May also include the provision of medical care, nursing services, and supervision to the chronically mentally ill, mentally disordered, or other mentally incompetent persons. Beds must be set up and staffed in a unit(s) specifically designated for this service.

Rehabilitation Inpatient Unit: Provides coordinated multidisciplinary physical restorative services to ambulatory patients under the direction of a physician knowledgeable and experienced in rehabilitative medicine.

Surgical Operations: Those surgical operations, whether major or minor, performed in the operating room(s). A surgical operation can involve one or more surgical procedures, but is considered only one surgical operation.

Swing Beds: Licensed acute care beds designated to be used alternately for acute or skilled nursing care.